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17 November 1992

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Pakistan*: draft resolution

Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 45/182 of 21 December 1990 and 46/202 of 20 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the evolution of East-West relations on global growth and development, 1/ which, inter alia, indicates that the Central and Eastern European countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States will need international assistance over a

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ A/47/403.

longer period of time and on a much larger scale than originally envisaged and that preferential access obtained by many of these countries to western markets may harm the interests of developing countries,

Taking note of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Group of 77, adopted on the occasion of their sixteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 1 October 1992, in which the Ministers recalled the conclusions of the Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council, 2/

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the evolution of East-West relations on global growth and development;

2. Urges the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions to ensure that the resources allocated to Central and Eastern European countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States do not reduce or divert official development assistance allocated to the developing countries and that the needs of those countries should be met from new and additional resources;

3. Requests the Special Committee on Preferences of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to review at its next session the impact on the trade of developing countries of the preferential treatment given to Central and Eastern European countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

4. Urges the international community, as well as the United Nations system, to assist developing countries whose economies have been adversely affected by the recent changes in their economic relations with Central and Eastern European countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States to adapt to those changes;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, including an assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

2/ A/47/499, annex.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE TO ALLEVIATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF WAR IN CROATIA AND TO FACILITATE ITS RECOVERY

Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hungary, Jordan, Latvia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Ukraine and Uruguay: draft resolution

International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, the annex to that resolution and other relevant resolutions on humanitarian assistance,

Deeply concerned about the serious aggravation of the humanitarian situation as a direct consequence of the ongoing conflict in former Yugoslavia,

Conscious of the extensive material destruction of major sectors of the national infrastructure, dwellings, the environmental and the cultural heritage in Croatia,

Aware that owing to the constant increase in the number of refugees in Croatia, emergency assistance and humanitarian relief should be continued and expanded,

Deeply concerned about the suffering of the victims of war and of "ethnic cleansing", which have created tides of refugees and displaced persons,

Noting the efforts of the Government of Croatia to solve the problems of the postwar reconstruction of national infrastructure and, at the same time, to solve the problem of refugees, displaced persons and victims of war,

Taking note of the letter dated 27 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 1/ and of the letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Prime Minister of Croatia to the Secretary-General, 2/

Expressing concern about the potential effects of the deepening of the crisis in the region in the event that no rapid process of postwar recovery in Croatia is established,

Recognizing the importance of the interrelation between economic recovery and peaceful inter-ethnic relations,

Recognizing that as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system are providing emergency humanitarian relief assistance to all areas of former Yugoslavia, including Croatia, this should be accompanied by assistance to facilitate the recovery of Croatia,

1. Appeals to all Member States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business communities, scientific bodies and individuals to provide cooperation in various forms, and special and other assistance, in particular in the most severely affected areas and with a view to facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to these areas;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard for the continuum ranging from emergency relief to the longer-term development needs of the war-torn region, to initiate, in cooperation with the Government of Croatia, an assessment of needs for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Croatia, and to introduce, if appropriate, an international appeal for the funding of a programme for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

1/ A/47/242.

2/ A/C.2/47/2, annex.

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

China, Japan and Pakistan*: draft resolution

International Conference on Population and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference, 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population, 44/210 of 22 December 1989 on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and 45/216 of 21 December 1990 on population and development,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which the Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

Recalling further Council resolution 1991/93 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council decided that the international meeting on population should be called the International Conference on Population and Development,

Endorsing fully the objectives of the Conference as decided in Council resolution 1991/93, and its overall theme of population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as stated in the same resolution,

Recognizing the important contribution that regional conferences will play in preparations for the Conference, particularly through evaluation and updating of regional population plans of action,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference,

Emphasizing the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing policies relating to population, mindful of their cultures, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

Conscious of the important contribution made by research and information dissemination institutions to a clear understanding of the interrelationship of population and development,

Recognizing the importance of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. Emphasizes the need to increase and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues in the international agenda and their treatment as an integral part of development;

2. Also emphasizes the need for comprehensive national population policies based on national priorities and compatible with sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

3. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided to convene the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994;

4. Accepts with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Egypt to act as host to the Conference;

5. Recommends that the Conference be convened at the ministerial level;

6. Invites the Council, at its organizational session for 1993, to designate the host country to the Conference, Egypt, ex officio a member of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee;

7. Also invites the Council, at its organizational session for 1993, taking fully into consideration the views expressed during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to consider the possibility of adjusting the proposed timing and duration of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference so as to ensure adequate intergovernmental preparations for the Conference;

8. Calls upon all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference;

9. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the necessary coordination of contributions within the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

10. Invites all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference and to promote broad-based national preparatory processes;

11. Recognizes the important contribution that relevant and concerned non-governmental organizations can make to the preparations for the Conference, particularly those organizations from the developing countries, according to agreed practices;

12. Stresses the significance of the various regional perspectives that exist on issues of population and development, and welcomes in this context the convening by the regional commissions and the United Nations Population Fund of regional population conferences, whose outcome will contribute significantly to the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;

13. Notes the establishment of voluntary trust funds for support of the Conference and for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process;

14. Expresses its appreciation to contributors to the funds, and invites Governments in a position to do so to contribute generously to those funds;

15. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue to make every effort to raise extrabudgetary resources for the Conference;

16. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference, in the light of the need for thorough preparations for the Conference, to ensure the timely circulation of the documentation for the Preparatory Committee;

17. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take appropriate steps, as part of the preparatory process, to ensure that the Conference and the issues to be discussed thereat are widely publicized;

18. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council;

19. Decides to include a separate item, entitled "International Conference on Population and Development", in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

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TRAINING AND RESEARCH: UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Bangladesh, Brazil, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972 on the establishment of the United Nations University,

Recalling also its resolution 45/220 of 21 December 1990 on the United Nations University,

Taking cognizance of the contributions of the University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Council fo the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1991 1/ and the statement made by the Rector of the University before the Second Committee on 15 October 1992 concerning the activities of the University in 1992 and its plans for the future,

Noting with appreciation the financial and other contributions made by Governments and organizations in support of the University,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/47/31).

Stressing the need to enhance the visibility of the University and its management,

Taking note of decision 4.3.2 adopted on 27 May 1992 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred thirty-ninth session,

1. Takes note of the progress made in the University's overall activities within the framework of its second medium-term perspective, for 1990-1995;

2. Welcomes the completion of the permanent headquarters building in Tokyo made available to the University by the Government of Japan;

3. Takes note of the progress of the work of the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University, in Finland, the Institute for New Technologies of the United Nations University, in the Netherlands, and the Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Venezuela;

4. Welcomes:

(a) The establishment of the International Institute for Software Technology of the United Nations University in Macau, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of China, the Government of Portugal and the Territory of Macau;

(b) The progress made in the negotiations towards the establishment of the Research and Training Centre on Governance, State and Society, in Spain;

(c) The intention of the Government of Ghana to host the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

(d) The initiation of the activities of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Japan;

5. Stresses the need, in the light of the University's institutional development, to maintain and enhance the programming and coordinating role of the University Centre with a view to ensuring the overall coherence and organic integrity of University activities;

6. Takes note of the important contributions made by the University to the work of the United Nations, in particular its input into Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 2/ and encourages the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system

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2/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I, II and Corr.1 and 3).

to avail themselves of the research capacity and research results of the University, which should come to serve as the academic arm of the United Nations through its global network of research and training centres and programmes;

7. Requests the University to pursue its efforts:

(a) To enhance its visibility, notably through selection of timely and important research topics, such as the Plan of Action for Academic Initiatives at the United Nations Headquarters Building, launched by the Rector, intensified coordination and cooperation with other United Nations bodies, wider dissemination of its research results and expanded collaboration with an even wider international academic community of institutions and scholars, particularly in developing countries;

(b) To keep under review the management and administrative functions of the University, particularly with a view to ensuring their efficiency and economy;

(c) To foster its substantive collaboration with other research and training institutes within and outside the United Nations system;

8. Invites the Council of the University:

(a) To intensify its efforts to promote the University's activities and increase its visibility;

(b) To continue to contribute to the effective management of the University, including the administration of its funds;

(c) To study the possibility of reducing the frequency of its meetings, in the interests of efficiency and economy;

9. Requests the University vigorously to continue its fund-raising efforts, particularly the effort to increase its Endowment Fund, and appeals to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, in particular to its Endowment Fund.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 78

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Pakistan*: draft resolution

An agenda for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular the reference to an agenda for development, 1/

Reaffirming the unique position of the United Nations as a forum for the promotion of international cooperation for development,

Emphasizing the need to give due consideration to the broad scope of themes related to international cooperation and international economic relations in order to address effectively the issue of development, particularly of developing countries,

Stressing the need for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to fully address the wide range of issues pertaining to development, particularly that of developing countries,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ A/47/1, para. 105.

Stressing also that the objectives and commitments on development adopted by the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 2/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 3/ the Cartagena Commitment, 4/ the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 5/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s 6/ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, which were adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 7/ provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development,

Recalling the restructuring and revitalization process initiated through its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, in particular its commitment to promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields as set forth in other relevant resolutions,

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, on the basis of the objectives and agreements on development adopted by it, containing an analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening the role of the United Nations and of intensifying the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter, including, inter alia, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, taking into account the interrelationships among trade, finance, investment and technology.

2/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

3/ Resolution 45/199.

4/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992" (TD/364).

5/ Resolution 46/151.

6/ See "Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990" (A/CONF.147/18, part one).

7/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992" (A/CONF.151/26), chap. I, annex II.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 78 (a)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30, the General Assembly would:

(a) Welcome the comprehensive refocusing of the substantive work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on four areas, namely, a new partnership for development, global interdependence, paths to development and sustainable development, which should serve as a guide for pursuing the new lines of work, in particular on commodities, poverty alleviation, services development, economic cooperation among developing countries, investment and financial flows, privatization, trading opportunities for developing countries, investment, transfer of technology and trade efficiency;

(b) Express its satisfaction with the action initiated by the Trade and Development Board for the implementation of the new institutional arrangements, and of the substantive orientations agreed upon by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and welcome Trade and Development

Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992 on the follow-up to the recommendations adopted by the Conference at its eighth session; 1/

(c) Take note of the agreement by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to suspend the existing Committees of the Trade and Development Board, with the exception of the Special Committee on Preferences and of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices;

(d) Endorse the establishment and the terms of reference of the new standing committees on commodities, poverty alleviation, economic cooperation among developing countries, and developing services sectors, and of the new ad hoc working groups on investment and financial flows, trade efficiency, comparative experiences with privatization, expansion of trading opportunities for developing countries, and interrelationship between investment and technology transfer, as well as the convening of executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board aimed at strengthening its policy function;

(e) Take note of the establishment by the Trade and Development Board of an ad hoc working group to explore the issue of structural adjustment for the transition to disarmament;

(f) Welcome the streamlining and strengthening of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the improvement of methods of work aimed at providing an enriched substantive and technical basis for policy discussion, negotiation and decisions, as agreed at the eighth session of the Conference;

(g) Note that the priorities assigned by the Trade and Development Board encompass new areas of work, including poverty alleviation, sustainable development, privatization, entrepreneurship, competitiveness and trade efficiency;

(h) Endorse the convening of a United Nations international symposium on trade efficiency in 1994 of one week's duration and request the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for that symposium.

B. Relationship of the proposed requests to the programme of work

2. The activities described in paragraph 1 above are related to section 15 (UNCTAD) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, as well as to section 32 (Conference services) up to 30 June 1992 and, from 1 July 1992, to new section 41 (Administration and management) of the programme budget for the current biennium. These activities are also related to Major Programme IV,

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1/ A/47/15, vol. I, chap. II.

Programmes 13 (International trade), Programme 14 (Development finance, resource flows and external debt), and Programme 15 (Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and special programmes) of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. Proposed revisions to these programmes of the medium-term plan, reflecting decisions of the eighth session of UNCTAD are before the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in document A/47/6 (Programmes 13, 14 and 15). Under the medium-term plan, these activities are also related to Major Programme IX, Programme 39 (Conference and library services) and proposed revisions thereto in document A/47/6 (Programme 39).

C. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1992-1993

3. Substantive activities in the areas covered by draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30 are programmed under section 15 (UNCTAD) of the programme budget for 1992-1993. The decisions of the eighth session of UNCTAD would require a reorientation and refocusing of the substantive work programme of UNCTAD. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD is in the process of reorganizing the UNCTAD secretariat to reflect these substantive changes. Since this reorganization is ongoing and its outcome not yet known, it is proposed that the modifications to the UNCTAD programme of work and reorganization of its secretariat be reported on in detail in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, which will be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

4. With regard to the conference servicing requirements of the restructured machinery of UNCTAD, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30, the meetings scheduled for the standing and ad hoc intergovernmental bodies suspended by the eighth session of UNCTAD would be replaced by meetings for the proposed new intergovernmental bodies established by the eighth session of the Conference. A list of the intergovernmental bodies of UNCTAD before and after restructuring is shown in annex I to the present report.

D. Estimated requirements in 1992-1993 at full cost

5. The calendar of meetings of UNCTAD for the biennium 1992-1993 approved prior to the convening of the eighth session of UNCTAD is as set forth in annex II of the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/46/32), which was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 46/190. The draft revised calendar of meetings for UNCTAD during 1993 is contained in the annex to the report of the Committee of Conferences to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly (A/47/32). In that report the Committee on Conferences also requested the Secretariat to present to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a statement of programme budget implications of the proposed restructuring of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD, following decisions of the Conference at its eighth session and of the Trade and Development Board (A/47/32, para. 13).

6. The venue for meetings of the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies would continue to be Geneva. In estimating requirements for the draft revised calendar for 1993, provision has been made for standing committees, ad hoc working groups, and other expert groups based on certain assumptions. The periodicity of the new standing committees will be considered at the first session of each committee. Prior to restructuring, the standing committees tended to meet on a biennial basis for seven working days, and the ad hoc working groups tended to meet annually for five days. Pending a decision on their future periodicity, it is assumed that the new standing committees and the ad hoc working groups would meet on an annual basis, with the duration of their sessions limited to five working days.

7. The estimated conference servicing requirements for the new intergovernmental structure of UNCTAD are based on the following pattern of meetings for the current biennium:

(a) Trade and Development Board: one annual session programmed in two parts, with each part requiring 10 working days and provided with six meetings per day of interpretation in the six official languages and two meetings per day in four languages;

(b) Six standing committees: one annual session for each committee, with sessions limited to five days and provided with four meetings per day of interpretation in the six official languages and two meetings per day in four languages;

(c) Nine ad hoc working groups: one annual session for each group, with sessions limited to five days and provided with two meetings per day of interpretation in the six official languages and two meetings per day in four languages;

(d) Working Party on the Medium-Term Plan and the Programme Budget: two sessions per year, each session limited to five days and provided with two meetings per day of interpretation in the six official languages and two meetings per day in four languages;

(e) Other commodity conferences and meetings: seven sessions projected for the biennium, with a duration on average of 10 working days each session, provided with four meetings per day of interpretation in the six official languages and two meetings per day in four languages;

(f) Other working parties, study groups and expert groups: a total of 150 days projected for the biennium provided with two meetings per day of interpretation in the six official languages.

8. Documentation estimates have been based on the assumption of an average provision of four pre-session and one post-session document for standing committees and two pre-session and one post-session document for ad hoc working groups. In-session documentation has been estimated at five pages per working day for standing committees and ad hoc working groups. Documentation

requirements for other working parties, commodity conferences and expert groups vary, depending on the number and complexity of the issues involved. However, efforts have been made to maintain consistency in the methodology and assumptions underlying the comparative estimates of costs of conference servicing requirements prior to and following restructuring.

9. As indicated in annex II of this report, the estimates of conference servicing costs for the UNCTAD calendar of meetings for the biennium 1992-1993 approved prior to the eighth session of UNCTAD were estimated at $23,991,700 on a theoretical full-cost basis, assuming that no part of the requirements could be met from the permanent conference servicing capacity of the Organization, and that they would all be met by temporary staff. The conference servicing costs for the draft revised calendar of UNCTAD meetings for the current biennium are estimated at $21,991,200, also on a theoretical full-cost basis.

E. Potential for absorption

10. The cost of servicing the intergovernmental bodies of UNCTAD following restructuring, amounting to $21,991,200 on a theoretical full-cost basis, would be provided from the overall conference servicing capacity of the Organization. The meetings of these bodies, which will be included in the revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992-1993, will be serviced from within the existing resources provided under section 32 (Conference services) up to 30 June 1992 and, from 1 July 1992, under new section 41 (Administration and management) during the current biennium. The provision requested for 1992-1993 was based on the assumption that the overall number and distribution of meetings and conferences in 1992-1993 would be consistent with the pattern of meetings for the United Nations in past years. The provision requested for temporary assistance for meetings in this connection was significantly reduced by the General Assembly when it appropriated funds for 1992-1993, and current indications are that requirements for temporary assistance for meetings in 1992 will exceed the 1992 portion of the related appropriation. In view of this, and since the estimated savings related to the change in the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD are based on assumptions of conference servicing needs, on a theoretical full-cost basis, it is proposed that any net reduction in the actual conference servicing costs resulting from the restructuring of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD be reflected in the second performance report on the programme budget for 1992-1993, together with other factors affecting these requirements. This report will be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

F. Summary

11. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30, no additional appropriation would be required during the biennium 1992-1993.

Annex I

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Intergovernmental bodies before restructuring	Intergovernmental bodies after restructuring
Standing Committees	Standing Committees
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD	TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Committee on Commodities	Standing Committee on Commodities
Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries	Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries
Special Committee on Preferences	Special Committee on Preferences
Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade	Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Fostering Competitive Services Sectors in Developing Countries
Committee on Manufactures	
Committee on Shipping	Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation
Committee on Transfer of Technology	
Committee on Tungsten	Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices
Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices	
Working Parties and ad hoc groups	Working Parties and ad hoc groups
Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget	Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget
Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Iron Ore	Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Iron Ore
Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT	Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tungsten
	Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

Intergovernmental bodies before restructuring (continued)	Intergovernmental bodies after restructuring (continued)
Working Parties and ad hoc groups (continued)	Working Parties and ad hoc groups (continued)
Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer
Working Party on International Shipping Legislation	Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries
Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Definitions and Methodology employed in the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures	Ad Hoc Working Group on Investment and Financial Flows; Non-debt-creating Finance for Development; New Mechanisms for Increasing Investment and Financial Flows
Joint UNCTAD/IMO Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Maritime Liens and Mortgages and related subjects	Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade Efficiency
Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfalls	Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization
Working Party on Diversification, Processing, Marketing and Distribution, including Transportation	Ad Hoc Working Group on Structural Adjustment for the Transition to Disarmament
Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Development, Improvement and Operation of Ports	
Other commodity conferences and meetings	Other commodity conferences and meetings
Provision for seven commodity sessions of 15 days each in the biennium	Provision for seven commodity sessions of 10 days each in the biennium
Other working parties, study groups and expert groups	Other working parties, study groups and expert groups
Provision for 150 days with 2 meetings per day in the biennium	Provision for 150 days with 2 meetings per day in the biennium

Annex II

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

1992-1993

A. Conference-servicing requirements at full cost before restructuring

	$
Pre-session documentation	
6,250 pages, 250 documents (A, C, E, F, R, S)	6 985 300
Meeting servicing	
Interpretation - 1,500 meetings (A, C, E, F, R, S), 700 meetings (A, E, F, S)	10 652 500
In-session documentation	
3,250 pages, 130 documents (A, C, E, F, R, S)	3 559 800
Post-session documentation	
2,500 pages, 100 documents (A, C, E, F, R, S)	2 794 100
TOTAL	23 991 700

B. Conference-servicing requirements at full cost after restructuring

	$
Pre-session documentation	
6,000 pages, 240 documents (A, C, E, F, R, S)	6 705 800
Meeting servicing	
Interpretation - 1,300 meetings (A, C, E, F, R, S), 600 meetings (A, E, F, S)	9 208 100
In-session documentation	
3,125 pages, 125 documents (A, C, E, F, R, S)	3 422 900
Post-session documentation	
2,375 pages, 95 documents (A, C, E, F, R, S)	2 654 400
TOTAL	21 991 200

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 79

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Malaysia: draft resolution

Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/172 A of 19 December 1989, 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and other relevant Assembly resolutions, as well as decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular the recommendation by which the Conference invited the General Assembly to establish at its forty-seventh session, under its auspices, an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994, 1/

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the results and the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly chapter 12 of Agenda 21, "Managing fragile ecosystems: combating desertification and drought";

1/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992" (A/CONF.151/26), vol. II, para. 12.40.

2. Decides to establish under its auspices an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, taking into account proposals that may be submitted by States participating in the negotiating process, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994, and welcomes the candidature of Ambassador Bo Kjellen (Sweden) for the chairmanship of the Committee;

3. Decides that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

4. Also decides that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in addition to an organizational session, shall hold five substantive sessions, each lasting for two weeks, which will be held at Geneva, Nairobi, New York and, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 40/243, Paris; the dates of these sessions will be determined by the Committee at its organizational session, subject to review of the timetable at the end of each negotiating session and taking into account the schedule of other related meetings;

5. Further decides that at the first session of the Committee in Nairobi, the first week be devoted to the sharing of technical information and assessments, involving experts, on drought and desertification;

6. Decides that provisions shall be made for an organizational session of up to one week to be held in New York not later than February 1993 in order to organize the work of the Committee and to elect the Bureau, which shall consist of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, each of the five regional groups being represented by one member;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish as soon as possible an ad hoc secretariat of appropriate size and quality at Geneva, drawing, inter alia, on staff resources of the United Nations system in order to ensure that the ad hoc secretariat embodies requisite technical expertise to assist the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in the conduct of its mandate;

8. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other relevant international organizations dealing with desertification, drought and development to make appropriate contributions to the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in the conduct of its mandate;

9. Decides that the Secretary-General shall appoint as head of the ad hoc secretariat a senior official of an appropriate level who shall act under the guidance of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, through the head of the ad hoc secretariat to prepare draft rules of procedure to be considered by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its organizational session;

11. Also requests the head of the ad hoc secretariat to make available to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at the first substantive session the most relevant and recent information available, in conformity with its mandates as stated in paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

12. Decides to establish a multidisciplinary panel of experts to assist the ad hoc secretariat and, under its authority, to provide the necessary expertise in the scientific, technical, legal and other related fields, making full use of the resources and expertise within and available to Governments and/or organizations of the United Nations system dealing with drought and desertification;

13. Decides that the negotiation process shall be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations and administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General;

14. Urges Governments, regional economic integration organizations, and other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to contribute generously to the trust fund;

15. Decides to establish a special voluntary fund, to be administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General, to assist developing countries affected by desertification and drought, in particular the least developed countries, to participate fully and effectively in the negotiation process, and invites Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to contribute generously to the fund;

16. Invites relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and concerned agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, subregional and regional organizations to participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee;

17. Urges States to organize, in close collaboration with the regional commissions and national, subregional and regional organizations, activities to support the process of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee which would involve the scientific and industrial communities, trade unions, the relevant non-governmental organizations and other interested groups;

18. Invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to assist the countries covered under its mandate in their preparations and participation in the negotiating process and to mobilize resources for this purpose;

19. Invites all relevant non-governmental organizations and especially encourages non-governmental organizations from developing countries to contribute constructively to the success of the negotiating process in accordance with rules of procedure of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and taking into account procedures used in process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

20. Requests the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to submit progress reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development and other appropriate bodies;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant scientific institutions;

22. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa" under an agenda item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

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Agenda item 79

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Malaysia: draft resolution

Convening of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, in which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to, inter alia, elaborate strategies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

Recalling also its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990, in which it called upon island developing countries to continue to adopt suitable development policies designed to overcome their specific vulnerabilities and to adopt measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating their fragile ecosystems, and at the same time appealed to the international community to extend cooperation in this regard,

Recalling further Agenda 21, 1/ which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 3 to 14 June 1992, in particular chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Taking into account relevant work in this area carried out by other organs, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system,

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1/ See A/CONF.151/26 (Vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

Recognizing that small island developing States and islands supporting small communities are a special case for both environment and development, that they are ecologically fragile and vulnerable, that their small size, limited resources, geographic dispersion and isolation from markets place them at a disadvantage economically and limit economies of scale, and that for small island developing States the ocean and coastal environment is of strategic importance and constitutes a valuable development resource,

Also recognizing that the geographic isolation of small island developing States has resulted in their habitation by comparatively large numbers of unique species of flora and fauna, giving them a very large share of global biodiversity,

Noting that small island developing States have rich and diverse cultures with special adaptations to island environments and knowledge of sound management of island resources,

Noting also that small island developing States have all the environmental problems and challenges of the coastal zone concentrated in a limited land area,

Noting further that small island developing States are considered extremely vulnerable to the impact of potential climate change and sea-level rise, with certain small low-lying island developing States facing the increasing threat of the loss of their entire national territories,

Gravely concerned that most tropical islands are currently experiencing the more immediate impacts of an increasing frequency of cyclones, storms and hurricanes associated with climate change, which are causing major set-backs to their socio-economic development,

Stressing that because the development options of small island developing States are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that small island developing States will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the international community,

Affirming that the relevance of the environmental issues identified in paragraph 12 of its resolution 44/228 to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Reaffirming the recommendation in Agenda 21 that small island developing States, with the support, as appropriate, of international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, should develop and strengthen inter-island, regional and interregional cooperation and information exchange, including periodic regional and global meetings on the sustainable development of small island developing States, 2/

2/ A/CONF.151/26 (Vol. II and Corr.1), chap. 17, para. 17.130.

1. Decides to convene in April 1994 the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which shall be of two weeks duration and shall have the highest possible level of participation;

2. Accepts with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Barbados to host the Conference;

3. Affirms that the Conference should elaborate strategies and measures to enhance the sustainable development of small island developing States in the context of increased national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development worldwide;

4. Decides that the Conference should have the following objectives:

(a) To adopt plans and programmes to support the sustainable development of small island developing States and the utilization of their marine and coastal resources, which includes meeting essential human needs, maintaining biodiversity and improving the quality of life for island people;

(b) To adopt measures that will enable small island developing States to cope effectively, creatively and sustainably with environmental changes and to mitigate impacts and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources;

5. Also decides that the Conference, in pursuit of those objectives, shall examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments and by intergovernmental organizations for defined activities to promote sustained and environmentally sound development of small island developing States; the Conference shall, inter alia:

(a) Review current trends in the socio-economic development of small island developing States and the prospects, constraints and further options for their sustainable development, taking into consideration the relevant programmes and recommendations in chapter 17, section G, of Agenda 21;

(b) Examine the nature and magnitude of the specific vulnerabilities of small island developing States with a view to defining and/or formulating specific indicators of vulnerability in a way that has operational applicability;

(c) Define a number of specific actions and policies relating to environmental and development planning to be undertaken by the small island developing States, with the assistance of the international community, to facilitate the sustainable development of the small island developing States;

(d) Identify the elements that small island developing States need to include in their medium- and long-term sustainable development plans, including their response strategies, taking into account the importance of integrating environmental, social and economic factors in maintaining cultural and biological diversity and conserving endangered species and critical habitats on both land and sea;

(e) Recommend measures for enhancing the endogenous capacity of small island developing States, in particular the development of human resources and the promotion of access to environmentally sound technology for sustainable development within small island developing States;

(f) Review whether institutional arrangements at the international level enable small island developing States to give effect to the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, and make recommendations as needed in this regard;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, containing a review of existing global and regional programmes of action for their applicability to and their combined effect on the sustainable development of small island developing States, with specific recommendations on any changes to those programmes of action which may be needed to establish greater consistency with the principles of Agenda 21 with respect to the sustainable development of small island developing States;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference those listed in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 46/168 of 19 December 1991;

8. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which shall be open to all the participants listed in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 46/168, in accordance with the established practice of the Assembly;

9. Also decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a two-day organizational session at United Nations Headquarters not later than April 1993 for the following purposes:

(a) The election of a Chairman and other members of its Bureau, comprising four Vice-Chairmen, including a Rapporteur, giving due regard to equitable geographical representation;

(b) The organization of its work;

10. Further decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a substantive session of two weeks' duration in August 1993 at United Nations Headquarters, at which time it shall:

(a) Draft the provisional agenda for the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, on the basis of recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) Receive and consider the substantive contributions referred to in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of the present resolution;

(c) Prepare draft decisions to be submitted to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

11. Decides that the host country of the Conference shall be an ex officio member of the Bureau;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, within the context of the administrative arrangements to be put in place to coordinate the implementation of Agenda 21 and the servicing of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, a focal point with a senior official at an appropriate level and with the specialized expertise necessary to service fully the preparations for and holding of the Conference and such follow-up action as may result therefrom;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session, containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

14. Stresses the importance of holding regional technical meetings on the sustainable development of small island developing States as a means of preparing substantive contributions to the Conference, and invites relevant regional and subregional bodies, in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other agencies, organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to organize such meetings as soon as practicable, preferably in the first half of 1993;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the coordination of contributions from the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

16. Invites relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries, in particular those from small island developing States, including those related to major groups, to contribute, within the areas of their competence and expertise, to the Conference on the basis of the procedures for their accreditation used for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as recommended in paragraph 38.44 of Agenda 21;

17. Decides that the funds necessary for the preparatory process and the Conference itself should, subject to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986

and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, be made available within the programme budget without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of extrabudgetary resources;

18. Decides to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting small island developing States and the least developed countries to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the relevant specialized agencies and other relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;

20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" under an agenda item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 87 (b)

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE:
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Afghanistan, Benin, China, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Oman, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen: draft resolution

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 8 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989, 45/226 of 21 December 1990, and 46/178 of 19 December 1991, on assistance to the Sudan,

Recalling also the Addis Ababa Declaration on Humanitarian issues, adopted by the Horn of Africa Heads of States on 19 April 1992, and the principles embodied therein, 1/

Noting with deep concern the continuing negative impact of armed conflict on the socio-economic infrastructure of the Sudan and the consequent displacement of a large number of persons,

Noting with satisfaction the projected increase in agricultural production, especially cereals, in the Sudan harvest for 1992,

Recognizing, however, that the Sudan continues to require, as a complement to its own efforts, strong and continued international solidarity

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1/ See A/47/182.

and humanitarian support to meet its urgent needs, especially in the areas of transportation, storage, and rehabilitation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan, 2/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the continuing cooperation between the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, as reflected in the joint statement issued after the recent visit to Khartoum, of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs;

2. Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation to the international community for providing assistance to the Sudan;

3. Expresses its full appreciation to the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system for the successful coordination of and effective resource mobilization and support for the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General to continue these efforts;

4. Calls upon the international community to contribute generously to the requirements of the Sudan, especially in the areas of supplementary feeding, non-food items, logistics, emergency recovery and rehabilitation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assess the emergency situation in the Sudan and to report on it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

2/ A/47/554.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 87 (b)

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE:
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Algeria, Angola, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Special assistance to the front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States, 1/

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (e) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render ~~all~~ possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by past acts of aggression and destabilization,

Aware that the apartheid system in South Africa has aggravated economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

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1/ A/47/573.

Welcoming the recent positive developments in the region, including the holding of elections in Angola and the recently concluded General Peace Agreement in Mozambique,

Recognizing the urgent and imperative need for all the parties in South Africa to implement fully the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992,

Gravely concerned about the effects of the devastating drought which is currently ravaging the southern African region,

Welcoming with appreciation the positive response of the international community at the Pledging Conference for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held at Geneva in June 1992,

Conscious of the urgent need for and responsibility of the international community to continue to deal with the drought situation and other problems affecting the region,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

2. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Further expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the donor countries and non-governmental organizations for the invaluable assistance they are rendering towards the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the region of southern Africa;

4. Expresses its deep concern about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization in the region;

5. Strongly urges the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with the effects cited above;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and further urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

7. Reiterates the urgent need for the removal of all remaining obstacles to the resumption of constitutional negotiations on a non-racial democratic South Africa;

8. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, in the context, inter alia, of the current drought situation, the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

9. Appeals to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992, establishing the Southern African Development Community, including the eventual participation of a non-racial democratic South Africa;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Mauritius*: draft resolution

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1991-2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and its decision 46/458 of 20 December 1991 on the programme for the Second Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, in which it adopted the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, which identifies the Second Decade as a major programme for African regional economic integration,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/81 of 26 July 1991 on the Second Decade,

Stressing the need to integrate the programme for the Second Decade into the overall framework of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, in particular the commitment of African countries and the international community to promote domestic and foreign direct investment in Africa, as reflected in the relevant paragraphs of the New Agenda,

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* On behalf of the African States.

Recalling the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, 1/

Considering resolution GC.4/8 of 22 November 1991 of the fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which the General Conference adopted the programme for the Second Decade as one of the top priority programmes of that organization and recommended its adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992, 2/

Considering also resolution 739 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, 3/ in which the Conference of Ministers adopted the programme for the Second Decade, and decision 1 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992, 4/ in which the Conference of Ministers recommended the adoption of the programme by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992, and the provision to the Economic Commission for Africa of adequate resources to enable it to support the African countries and subregional organizations in the implementation of their programmes for the Second Decade,

Cognizant of the appeal made by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in resolution AHG/CM/Res. 1399 (LVI) of 1 July 1992, to the General Assembly to adopt, at its forty-seventh session, the programme for the Second Decade, and of the endorsement by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the programme,

Considering Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/44 of 31 July 1992, in which the Council endorsed the programme and recommended, inter alia, that the General Assembly, at its forty-seventh session, adopt the programme,

1. Adopts the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, including the national, subregional and regional components contained therein;

2. Decides to adjust the period for the programme for the Second Decade, established in its resolution 44/237, to cover the years 1993-2002;

1/ A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I, II and Corr.1 and II).

2/ See GC.4/INF.4.

3/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 13 (E/1992/33), chap. IV, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., sect. B.

3. Takes note of the efforts already undertaken in Africa to establish an environment to attract domestic and foreign investment, calls for further efforts in this regard and urges the international community to take the necessary steps to encourage direct foreign investment and support the policy changes undertaken in African countries;

4. Urges the African countries, financial institutions and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to adopt an integrated approach to the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, taking full account of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; 5/

5. Urges the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the institutions and agencies of the United Nations system and the African States and subregional and regional organizations to integrate the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in the implementation of the Second Decade;

6. Appeals to the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, to increase significantly their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries so as to ensure the successful and sustained implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

7. Urges international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank, to ensure full support for the programme for the Second Decade and the effective implementation of the programme at the national and subregional levels;

8. Decides to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate resources to enable it to assist African countries and organizations effectively in the implementation of the programe for the Second Decade;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the relevant institutions and agencies of the United Nations system and the African States and subregional and regional organizations to undertake a mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, in 1998, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, and also to submit to the Assembly biennial progress reports on the implementation of the present resolution.

5/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Malaysia: draft resolution

Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/196 of 20 December 1988, 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989, 44/228 of 22 December 1989, 45/211 of 21 December 1990 and 46/168 of 19 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1/ which was held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992,

Expressing its satisfaction that the Conference and its Preparatory Committee provided for active participation of all States Members of the United Nations and its specialized agencies at the highest level, and of observers and various intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, representing all the regions of the world,

Reaffirming the need for a balanced and integrated approach to environment and development issues,

Reaffirming also a new global partnership for sustainable development,

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1/ A/CONF.151/26.

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Brazil for the hospitality extended to the participants of the Conference and for facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

2. Endorses the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests, as adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on 14 June 1992; 2/

3. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 3/ and the Convention on Biological Diversity were opened for signature and were signed by a large number of States at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and stresses the need for these Conventions to be put into force as soon as possible;

4. Urges Governments, organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take the necessary action to give effective follow-up to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests;

5. Calls upon all concerned to implement all commitments, agreements and recommendations reached at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, especially by ensuring provision of the means of implementation under section IV of Agenda 21, stressing in particular the importance of financial resources and mechanisms, transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building, and international institutional arrangements, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries;

6. Takes note with appreciation of the initial financial commitments made by some developed countries at its forty-seventh session and urges those countries that have not done so to announce their commitments in accordance with paragraph 33.19 of Agenda 21;

7. Decides to include in the agenda of its forthcoming sessions a standing item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development";

2/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

3/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

8. Decides further to convene not later than 1997 a special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21 and, in this context, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report containing recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the format, scope and organizational aspects of such a special session.

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 81

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Pakistan*: draft resolution

Observance of an international day for the eradication of poverty

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988, 44/212 of 22 December 1989, 45/213 of 21 December 1990 and 46/121 and 46/141 of 17 December 1991,

Recalling its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, in which it proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, one of the main characteristics of which is the search for a significant reduction in extreme poverty and a shared responsibility of all countries,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of chapter 3 of Agenda 21, on combating poverty, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, 1/

Noting that the eradication of poverty in all countries, in particular in developing countries, has become one of the priorities of development objectives for the 1990s,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vol. I), annex II.

Noting also that efforts at the national and international levels need to be enhanced to ensure the eradication of poverty,

1. Decides to declare 17 October as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, to be observed beginning in 1993;

2. Decides also to devote this day to activities of education, sensibilization and mobilization of the international community to the problems of eradicating poverty through the publication and dissemination of documentaries and information concerning the eradication of poverty in all countries, in particular in developing countries;

3. Invites all States to devote that day to presenting and promoting national activities on the eradication of poverty through the organization of conferences, round tables, seminars, workshops and exhibits, and the publication and dissemination of documentaries and information with a view to enhancing public awareness of that problem;

4. Also invites the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist Member States, at their request, to organize national activities for the observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the success of the observance by the United Nations of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 81

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Pakistan*: draft resolution

International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the Paris Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, 1/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s 2/ and the Cartagena Commitment adopted in February 1992 at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 3/

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

2/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

3/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

Also reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in principle 5, 4/ Agenda 21 in its chapter 3, 5/ the statement of principles on all types of forests in its principle 7 (a) and all other decisions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development related to the eradication of poverty, 6/

Further reaffirming its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988, 44/212 of 22 December 1989, 45/213 of 21 December 1990 and 46/141 of 17 December 1991,

Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries has become a top-priority development objective of the 1990s,

Stressing that effective national policies supported by a favourable international economic environment can promote growth and development in developing countries, thus increasing their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes to eradicate poverty,

Noting with concern the negative effects of the debt burden and its impact on the poorer sections of society in developing countries,

Recognizing that poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains and that its eradication constitutes an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Noting that the efforts made at the national and international levels need to be enhanced to ensure the eradication of poverty,

Stressing that the eradication of poverty, in particular in developing countries, requires the realization of economic growth that is both sustained and sustainable as well as a supportive international economic environment,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries; 7/

2. Stresses the importance of domestic policies, including effective budgetary policies, to mobilize and allocate domestic resources for the eradication of poverty through, inter alia, the creation of employment and income-generating programmes, the implementation of food security, health, education, housing and population programmes and the strengthening of national capacity-building execution programmes;

4/ A/CONF.151/26 (vol. I), annex I.

5/ Ibid., annex II.

6/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

7/ See A/47/530.

3. Encourages all countries to undertake national strategies and programmes for the eradication of poverty, in particular devoted to the poorest strata of society and involving a more active participation of the targeted communities in the initiative, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of specific projects;

4. Reaffirms that a supportive international economic environment which takes into account the review of resource flows and structural adjustment programmes, integrating social and environmental dimensions, is crucial to the success of efforts of developing countries to deal with the eradication of poverty;

5. Urges the developed countries to adopt concrete measures for increasing financial support on a grant and concessional basis to developing countries, including measures to achieve the agreed target by developed countries, if they have not done so, of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance and internationally agreed targets for the least developed countries, as well as new and additional financial resources for the eradication of poverty and sustainable development;

6. Also urges all donors to contribute generously to the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association equal in real terms at least to its ninth replenishment and to the fourth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, with a view to ensuring that these institutions continue in their fight against rural poverty;

7. Further urges the international community to undertake technical cooperation programmes with a view to strengthening income and job creation capacities, to improve food security, health, education and housing for the population and to respond to other essential needs of the population in developing countries, in particular among the poor, and reaffirms in this context the importance of examining effective modalities for the transfer of technology, in particular the one addressed to satisfy the basic needs of the population on concessional and preferential terms, notably for developing countries, with a view to ensuring this transfer as soon as possible;

8. Encourages the international community including the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to support the development programmes of developing countries, including human resources development programmes, in order to strengthen endogenous technical capacity and generate opportunities for production and employment;

9. Welcomes the decision of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to set up a Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation and to request the Trade and Development Board to attach the highest priority to its work in the framework of its agreed terms of reference;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in coordinating actions, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations and other

multilateral bodies, to formulate improved and enhanced action-oriented technical cooperation programmes for the eradication of poverty in developing countries, within the framework of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

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Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mlle Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations

Prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/203 of 20 December 1991, previous resolutions of the General Assembly and relevant resolutions of other organizations of the United Nations system,

1. Takes note of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS); 1/

2. Endorses the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1992/33 of 30 July 1992 on prevention and control of AIDS;

[3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session and biennially thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS.]

1/ A/47/289-E/1992/68, annex.

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STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER

Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine: draft resolution

Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990 and 46/150 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, 1991/51 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/38 of 30 July 1992,

Taking note of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by Member States and by organizations of the United Nations system in the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and encouraging further contributions,

Bearing in mind the appeal of the Heads of State of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations concerning provision of assistance in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, of

20 March 1992, 1/ in particular to the international community to give renewed impetus to the international programme to mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station,

Expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and also in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Taking note with concern of the recent reliable findings of the World Health Organization relating to the health effects of the Chernobyl radioactive fallout,

Stressing the responsibility of each State, particularly through its safety authorities and its plant operators, for the safety of its nuclear power plants, encouraging cooperation to this end throughout the world, in particular in Central and Eastern Europe, and emphasizing the high priority that should be given by the countries concerned to eliminating the above-mentioned dangers through improvements in safety and other appropriate measures with the support of the international community,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/150, 2/ and endorses the proposals contained therein on priority areas of international cooperation in studying, mitigating and minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150, taking into consideration the subsequent social, economic and other changes that have occurred in the countries most affected by the Chernobyl disaster;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and the ones mentioned above and to include an analytical review of programmes of the United Nations system and their implementation in the most affected countries;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 for consideration during its coordination segment a progress report on implementation of the request contained in paragraph 3 of the present resolution.

1/ A/47/132, annex.

2/ A/47/322-E/1992/102 and addenda.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 83

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Draft decision submitted by the Chairman of the Committee

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ on the implementation of the resolution, requests the Secretary-General to submit an update of that report to it at its forty-eighth session for consideration.

1/ A/47/264-E/1992/71.

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Agenda item 78 (b)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Pakistan*: draft resolution

Food and agricultural development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the Cartagena Commitment, 1/ the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, contained in its annex to its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 2/ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, 3/ which were adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ See A/47/15, vol I.

2/ See "Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990" (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

3/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992" (A/CONF.151/26), vol. I.

Reaffirming also its resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990 on food and agricultural problems and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992,

Reaffirming further that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people,

Deeply concerned that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing in many areas, particularly in Africa, since the World Food Conference was held in 1974,

Gravely alarmed that the volume of world food and agricultural production fell in 1991, the first global decline since 1983, and that food stocks declined rapidly,

Noting with concern the negative impact of the stalemate of the Uruguay Round and of current trends of international trade in agricultural products, owing notably to the increasing persistence of trade-distorting agricultural support, on the development of a viable agricultural sector and in improving food security in developing countries,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 4/ on trends in the international markets for agricultural and tropical products, developments in the liberalization of international trade in agriculture and tropical products, and follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy, as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session;

2. Affirms that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the alleviation of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition and to helping raise their standard of living;

3. Calls upon the international community to consider food and agricultural issues in a comprehensive and multidimensional manner;

4. Encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Council, the World Food Programme and other relevant organs of the United Nations system, as well as regional and subregional financial institutions, to improve their cooperation and coordination in the field of food and agricultural development;

5. Urges developed countries to strengthen their efforts to work towards a more equitable international environment, in particular to a fair, open and viable international agricultural trading system that will stimulate

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4/ A/47/395.

food production and productivity in developing countries, and in this connection stresses the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round, which will take into account ways to alleviate the possible negative effect on net food-importing developing countries;

6. Stresses the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food and agricultural production and productivity, in order to create a basis for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic structure, in particular the agro-industrial sector, thus contributing to their efforts towards sustained economic growth and development;

7. Calls upon the international community to support scientific and technological research and training as well as capacity-building in developing countries in order to promote sustainable agricultural development;

8. Emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international cooperation in the field of transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technology;

9. Requests the United Nations development system to continue its support in providing technical cooperation for the agricultural and rural development;

10. Requests developed countries and the United Nations development system to assist and support technical cooperation among developing countries in the area of food and agricultural development;

11. Stresses the importance of finance for investment in the agricultural sector and urges the international community to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

12. Requests the Secretary General, in consultation with relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on food production, including agro-industrial products, international markets for agricultural and tropical products and the state of global food security, taking into particular account the needs of all developing countries, including net food-importing countries;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Food and agricultural development".